

gret, that on the expiration of my leave of absence, I was obliged to leave his hospitable mansion and rejoin my regiment in the regions of the wild west.



THE LYNX.

F. V. ROCKETT, Editor.

Saturday, December 20, 1856.

"Basil the Great," will find his lines on our first page. He will at once see our main objection to publishing it last week. Couldnt take the responsibility as it was. Thank you for your prose communication. When shall we look for a similar favor.

"Harry," there's some words in your lines we can't make out. Are you sure it is original?

Cotton is ranging in N. Orleans from 64 to 69 cts.

Flour is selling in Yazoo city from 8 to 8 1/2 per barrel.

B. King has returned to the editorial chair of the Southern Argus.

Dr. E. Picket has become associate editor of the Southern Reformer.

The Hawambian is the title of a new paper published at Fulton in Hawambian county.

Mr. Clay it is said will shortly visit New Orleans on business.

Hon. Jos. Stidell of New Orleans is the mysterious minister to Mexico, about whom so much interest was excited.

The Mississippi Democrat recommends Major Benjamin Kennedy a representative from Carroll county as a suitable person for speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE TIMES.

Since the appearance of our article of week before last having the jabs caption, we have frequently been called to account for the things therein contained, alleging that we have placed the blame of delinquency in matters matrimonial upon the wrong persons, and should have made those responsible whose fault it is. Now we are far from arraigning to ourselves infallibility in any matter whatever, and may have erred in that respect; and if we did, the error must be traced to our head, and not to our heart. But we observe one good resulting from that article. It has produced a spirit of enquiry among the junior specimens of humanity whose minds have been obfuscated so long upon that (as E. Percy Howe would say) allegorizing and momentous subject. If we are correct in the information that we have, that ladies have marked the aforesaid article, and in many instances sent it to selfish old bachelors, we have every inducement to bear up under the denunciation heaped upon us by those who seem to be offended. But we have been requested to stir up the ladies on the same subject. We shall not do it. They are wide awake.

Fredonia.—Our correspondent among other good things, pays a well merited tribute to the Fredonia society of ladies who have by their enterprise and industry accumulated funds sufficient and have really built a neat and tasty church. There is a spell in that name to us, which when mention is made of it, winds itself more and more closely around us. We intend ere long, to do ourself the pleasure of attending Divine worship under that roof which, we have not yet seen, but of which we have heard so much. Our correspondent is not wrong in his appeal to the ladies. If the men will not embark in the laudable enterprise of building school houses and churches, the ladies who hold the keys to their hearts, may by perseverance, finally find the keys to their pockets.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

The President's message arrived by wednesday night's mail. In relation to our relations with Mexico, the message is pacific.—The President says that he has sent a minister to Mexico to settle upon amicable terms all differences between the two countries, including the boundary question. So there is no longer any probability of a war with Mexico.

It recommends to congress the early consummation of the annexation of Texas, by admitting her into the union upon an equal footing with the other states.

The message may be considered warlike on the subject of the Oregon Territory, all efforts to settle this ques-

tion by negotiation the President announces to have failed. The last offer of compromise in relation to that question was made by the United States, and has been rejected by the British government. He recommends to congress to terminate the treaty of 1827 between England and America by giving twelve months notice. The convention provided for the joint occupation of Oregon, giving to each contracting party the right to terminate it by giving one years notice. He characterizes the British claim to Oregon as extraordinary and wholly inadmissible, and asserts our right to the whole of Oregon. He recommends to congress the extension of our laws and jurisdiction over the Oregon territory. He recommends an overland mail from Oregon to the U. States at least once a month, and thinks it entirely practicable. He asserts it as the settled policy of the U. States to prevent any foreign government from planting colonies, or obtaining any foothold whatever in America.

He recommends that the duty on coffee imported from the Netherlands be abolished.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the 1st. of October last was 17,73,443.32.

He recommends a reduction of the tariff of 1842, and enters at length into arguments in favor of that policy. He recommends to congress the abolition of the minimum principle, and the substitution in place of it of the ad valorem principle.

He recommends the establishment of the sub-treasury system.

He recommends the graduation of the price of the public lands and also the continuance of the policy of granting pre-emptions.

The message treats on many minor subjects. Take it as a whole, we think it is a very fair production.

John C. Calhoun.—The distinguished man has been elected by the Legislature of South Carolina U. S. Senator in place of D. C. Huger resigned. He got 135 votes out of 139 cast.

LETTERS FROM INSIDE A CUPOLA.

By Bar.

My Dear Lynx: No one, who looks upon the face of our country, and reflects upon the vast resources which remain undeveloped, but regrets the inactivity and want of enterprise in Southern character. With far less advantages than we possess, our Northern neighbors excel us in all that make existence renowned, elevated and prosperous. We are far behind them in the race of improvement. There is nothing progressive in us. From the beginning until now we have been the possessors of one poor idea; our mental optics have been, and yet are, bounded by the horizon of cotton and negroes, negroes and cotton; and even while we have been wasting our time and breath in mere words upon the effect of a tariff upon our great staple, these same Northerners with prudent coolness, leaving us to fill the air with sounds, have been putting forth all their energies, in the improvement of their country, and the enriching of themselves. Their natural resources are by no means extraordinary—not so great as ours—yet look at their wealth, power, and influence. Rail roads are made, and connect cities to towns and towns to villages; Canals are cut; on whose bosom the rich freight of a vast country is poured, annually down into their cities. Their soil is enriched by the aid of science. Farms, houses and stocks, are improved and societies are established for promoting the utility of arts and science, and rewarding skill, talents, and labour. Peace, plenty, and prosperity are the results of their noiseless industry, and active energy. While regal poverty & complaining are the consequences of our one idea, and our noisy declarations. No scheme can be started, no plan proposed, by any one desirous of seeing our State go forward in the struggle of improvement, that meets with a response in the bosom of our community. Capital lies inactive in the pockets of our wealthy citizens. Convince them of the utility of a rail road from this place to the Mississippi;—show them how all along its route the valley would teem with an industrious population; prove to them that the amount of money saved on the transmission of every bale of cotton, by this means, would be considerable; that a village would be elevated to a city; and that in every respect our citizens would be benefited—and you are laughed at as a dreamer. While the rest of the world is rushing forward in the rivalry of improvement, we are creeping along dreaming of—Cotton, Cotton! While other States,

and communities, are joying over the results of their activity, and industry, we, like the drunkard who has impoverished himself and family, are wondering what makes times so hard. If we contract our vision, and examine our towns and villages we will see the same lack of energy, and want of respect for ourselves as a people. Is there a village dotting the surface of any country that is not blessed with a church and school house? Yes! in a place not a thousand miles off. Is not this a shame and ought it not to be remedied? Why do you not reason with our citizens on this subject? If men cannot be brought to see what is for their own interest, perhaps an appeal to their self respect may not prove unavailing. If rail roads will not be erected, a church and school house may be. We need not, Youth is growing up to be citizens, we must give them Education. It is the great refine of human nature; the elevator of man, his comfort and consolation—in the prosperity and adversity of life; It strengthens the faculties of the mind, and enables us through them to subdue the passions which uneducated tend to immortalize and debase society. I speak of Education in its general sense—religious, moral and scientific. That which raises a youth to be a citizen, full of the warm kindly feelings which man owes to his fellow of love for his country, of reverence for her institutions, and of the observance of those duties which his position in society enjoins upon him to perform, without it, by that initiative power of which human nature is possessed, men may be kept within the line of duty but generally they are turbulent and law breakers. Academies are the great instruments by which Education is imparted, knowledge diffused. Let us have one.

But above all, we have no church. From my position I look around and see roofs, and signs enough, but no spire pointing solemnly upwards greets my vision. It has been a subject of surprise to me, that among all the professors of the religion of Christ among us, none has thought enough of that which he professes to have a house builded to his name. Each denomination have their representatives, there's your plain republican Presbyterian, your zealous fiery methodist, your warlike Baptist, and your royal Episcopalian, but all—have neglected to have builded, and I dedicate to the most high, a house in which he might be worshipped—I know that Religion can be taught as eloquently within the walls of a house where, Justice is judicially administered, as any where else; for God dwelleth not in houses made with hands. But the Church is the sign of civilization, the symbol of the influence, and operations of the great power of Christianity, upon the hearts and minds of men. We ought to have one. No matter what kind—free or belonging to any denomination. But it is said that a church, unless it is confined to some particular sect of religion, cannot be erected; If it is free to all it will be nothing but a bone of contention hereafter. Quarrels will grow out of it among brethren, well, never mind! build the church, let it ornament our town; let us show to strangers who visit us that we fear God and honor our land, and then, if we will use our tongues (since tongues and revolvers are the only modern weapons) in abusing one another, let us quarrel like devils if we please. It will create some excitement, some amusement; perhaps, or may arouse the quiet citizen to exclaim in bitterness, as Juvenal did when he satirized the degeneracy of his times.

"Quanta sicum jecur ardeat ira." But human passions will not long endure, and when quarrels end the Church is there. If men will not arouse themselves to this undertaking, we have another resort. Woman! will you not join me in calling upon her to put her energies together, and endeavor to do what man's duty ought to induce, nay, compel him to do. Woman in every age, and clime has done much for the cause of education and Religion; and religion and education have done much for her; By their influence she has been elevated to her proper sphere in society; under their operations, the brutal passions of man are softened in her presence. Mothers, most of all, are interested in this matter. In the dawn of life it is a mother's care and love which directs the youthful mind into the channel on whose surface life's rich freight is to be borne. In these early years mothers are the best school-masters. Minds are formed by them, which afterwards strengthen and embellish civilized society. All of earthly honor, and greatness; all of human energy, and all of individual piety may be traced to the holiest of holies "on earth, the welling fount of a mother's love." In the early history of our country, when she was

young as we are now, and was like us deprived of the privileges of learned schools, and scholars, from a mother's fireside teachings, sprung a race of heroes, statesmen, orators and patriots. She needs churches and schools to perfect what she thus happily commences. If the "Lords of creation" will not take interest enough in this matter, let it be the pleasing characteristic work of woman. Do they need examples? we point them, not to history—nor to other nations. Here, in our own country a beautiful one is presented for their imitation. Woman's hands and hearts have reared a monument to her spirit and enterprise more durable than marble columns. The Fredonia society, have erected a neat and appropriate edifice. How? By their industry, their zeal, and their perseverance. A smile from woman's lips fascinated the beholder, until the receipt of the everlasting Dollar broke the spell; old bachelors, who had grown crusty over their hoarded treasures, and who were never known before to do any good for the community or themselves, were forced to become of some use to society. An experienced magnetizer, by his manipulations, never had greater effect upon the phrenological developments of an individual subject to his will, than she, by the glance of her excited eyes, had upon their purses. The enthusiastic feelings of her aroused heart overcame all objections that might have been made by scrupulous avarice, or unholy bigotry, who could say, no, to woman in her full form of youth, and love and beauty pleading earnestly, and eloquently in such a sacred cause? Her industry, her zeal, and influence accomplished what man would not, or could not, do. If the men among us will not see to this matter, then I say to woman follow the example of the Fredonians.

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings of Congress is taken from the Alexandria (Whig) gazette, of the 2d inst.

SENATE.

Monday December 1. The Vice President took the chair, at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tustin. The credentials of Senators Torney, of Tennessee, Chalmers, of Mississippi, Davis, of Massachusetts, Jennings, of N. H. and Westcott of Florida, were presented and they were severally qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Sevier moved that the Senate proceed to ascertain by lot the respective terms of service of the two Senators from Florida, which was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Westcott offered to relinquish the longer term to his colleague, which was objected to as contrary to the intentions of the Constitution.

The usual resolutions relative to the hour of meeting, (12 o'clock,) and supplying the Senators with newspapers were adopted. Also a resolution to inform the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice of an intention to introduce bills for the purchase of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by B. B. French, Esq., Clerk.—The roll was then called, and 212 members answered to their names.

On a motion to proceed to the election of Speaker, the following gentlemen were invested by the Clerk to count the votes: Smith of Ill., Severance of Me., Cobb of Ga.

The following was the result of the ballot: Whole number of votes 211—necessary to a choice 106—Davis (Lo co) 120, Vinton (Whig) 72, Miller (Native) 5, Scattering 14.

The Hon. John W. Davis was declared by the Clerk to be elected Speaker of the 29th Congress.

Mr. Davis was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. and McKay, and returned thanks in a brief speech, pledging himself to act with impartiality, and to know no party in the exercise of his duties save his country. The oath was administered to him by the Hon. J. Q. Adams.

The members present were then qualified by the Speaker and took their seats.

The usual resolution to appoint a committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the House was organized, and ready to receive any communication from him, was then adopted.

The rules and orders of the last House were adopted, temporarily, after the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to exclude therefrom the one-hour rule.

The House then adjourned.

From the Columbia Magazine, for October.

I LOVE A LOWLY LASSIE.

BY MISS MARY L. LAWSON.
I love a lowly lassie,
But woo a noble dame,
Though both are fair as angels,
Their names I dare not name.
By love and pride divided
I know not what to do,
My thoughts to often wander
From where I fondly sue.

My lassie's eyes are swimming
In liquid rays of light,
Forever so softly beaming,
Too tender to be bright;
My lady shades her glances
With jeweled hand of snow,
While dreams of conscious power
Amid their beauty glow.

My lassie's lips unclosing,
The balmy zephyrs kiss,
Like roses half dissolving
In sunny dews of bliss.
Upon my lady's red lip
There is a shade of pride—
That smiles of gracious kindness
All vainly strive to hide.

My lady's wealth is boundless,
Her friends of high degree,
Yet many a selfish feeling
Within her breast I see.
Her face is bright as heaven,
But oft I think with pain,
The lover who was landless
How cold y she'd disdain.

And though my lassie dwells not
In lordly hall or tower,
But nature's hand she's tutored,
A wild but cherished flower,
While in her lovely bosom
All thoughts of beauty dwell,
And o'er each word she utters
They cast a graceful spell.

And when she turns to greet me
Her heart is in her eyes,
She strives not to overshadow
A gleam of fond surprise.
My lady's looks are downcast,
She will not let me see—
One shade of soft emotion,
Can rise at sight of me.

I would not wrong my true love,
Or wound her gentle breast,
And yet how can I wed her,
By pride of birth oppressed;
Or hope she can be happy,
Thus raised from her degree—
My lassie turned a lady
Were scarce the same to me.

No, prudence sadly whispers
My bride she cannot be—
Oh, wouldst thou fair a vision
Had never dawned for me;
Mid scenes of gayest splendor
Where all is rich and rare,
My weary glance will wander,
But never find her there.

The moonlight still will quiver
Above our trying tree,
But never more discover
Her looks of love for me.
The soft wind will not bring me
Her music murmured tone,
She'll stand where I am missing,
But it will be alone.

Then fare thee well my lassie,
And may life seem to thee,
The scenes of sunny gladness
In her ead prove to me.
And I will be forgotten
When in a few short years,
A dream of love more happy
Has dried away thy tears.

A NORTH CAROLINA BABY!—We have just seen one of the greatest natural curiosities of the day, viz.—a child, who will not be eight years of age until July next, and who weighs 177 lbs.—more than the celebrated Daniel Lambert weighed at the same age. He measures round the waist 26—round the hips 47—the thighs 26—the knees 18—neck 17½—and his height is 4 feet 8½ inches! In the development of his mind and in his manner, he has all the childish simplicity of ordinary lads of his age, and is pleased exactly with what usually delights children. It looks odd to see such a lump of flesh, chuckling over a new toy, or a colored marble, but a moment's examination will satisfy any one, that he is the mere child he seems to be. His name is Jasper Jackson, he is a native of Orange county, and is the son of poor, but very respectable parents.

Mr. William Stringer, of this city, has made an engagement with his father, and left here yesterday for the Northern cities, with a view of exhibiting him to the public. He is a curiosity that will vie with Tom Thumb and Maj Chaffin, and will be so pronounced by all who may visit him. [Rat. Register.

READ AND HEED!—The gentleman in church, may be known by the following marks: 1. Come in good season, so as to neither to interrupt the pastor nor congregation by a late arrival. 2. Does not stop on the steps or in the portico, either to gaze at the ladies, salute friends, or display his colloquial powers. 3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks deliberately up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets to his seat as quickly and by making as few people remove as possible. 4. Takes his seat either in the back part of the seat, or steps out in the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place in the seat. 5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such; seeking another for himself. 6.

Never thinks of defiling the house of God with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that nauseous weed in church. Never, unless in case of illness, gets up and goes out in time of service; but if necessity compels him so to do, goes so quietly his every manner is an apology for the act. 8. Does not engage in conversation before commencement of service. 9. Does not whisper, or laugh, or eat fruit in the house of God. 10. Does not rush out of the church like a trampling horse, the moment the benediction is pronounced, but retires slowly, in a noiseless quiet manner. 11. Does all he can by precept and example to promote decorum in others. 12. Will not find him whispering and giggling, leaning over the pews to talk, and keeping up a telegraphic dispatch, signs, with others in distant parts of the house. 13. Never scoffs at the pastor, or throws the remark of a church member into ridicule.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

The amount in the Treasury of the United States amounts to about \$7,500,000. This sum is deposited for safe-keeping in the Mint, in the Branch Mints and in some fifty odd different Banks in various places. Locofocoism is very much shocked that the Banks should be found sufficiently trust worthy to receive, keep, and transmit these funds for the Government to the places of disbursement. Even our neighbor the Enquirer, complains that the Banks have the use of "this amount of money without the cost of a farthing." It is not exactly so. Our neighbor forgot to remember that the Banks give security, dollar for dollar of these deposits, and make no charge for the keeping and disbursing these funds at the pleasure of the government. All this is done by the Banks "without the cost of a farthing" to the United States! Could these funds be as safely kept, and disbursed with perfect security in any other way? Doubtless Locofocoism would place them in the hands of Sub-Treasurers—some Swartwout, Price, or McNulty—by way of increasing the patronage of the administration for the reward of partizan services, thus affording Leg. Treasurers an opportunity to leave full handed for Texas and a market.—Cincinnati Gazette.

EVERY DAY SUNDAY.—It is remarked that each day in the week is set apart for public worship by some nation, viz: Sunday by the Christians; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews.

And it may be mentioned as a curious fact in the connection, that at Tangier, in Morocco, there are in effect three Sundays in succession. The Moors are strict in their observance of Friday, and consequently on that day, no business is done, and everything is quiet. The Jews, who are the traders and street keepers, are equally strict on Saturday, and their influence thus prevails over the town; while the Christian families of the different Consulates observe the Sunday proper; and in this way, cooped as they are within the narrow limit of the walls, there are three successive days marked with the stillness and repose of the Sabbath, leaving Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for such intercourse as may be necessary in a place devoid almost of foreign commerce, and having few traits of internal activity; so that half a week answers all purposes, with perhaps a day or two to spare.

GAMING.—The subjoined, which we find floating about the newspaper ocean, is perhaps as good a warning commentary against gambling as could well be found, showing that it flatters but to betray, and that the only safe course in such matters is never to begin—

"Perhaps the most unhappy event that can befall a person who visits a gaming table for the first time is, that he should retire from it a winner. There seems to be little reason why that which has already so easily been done should not with equal facility be repeated; that it is all but a certainty, that the fortunate player will make the attempt. Two gentlemen strolled one night into a Paris gaming-house, neither of them being players, and intent, therefore, only on gratifying an idle curiosity. One of them, after looking on for some time, threw out a bait to Lady Fortune for three or four Napoleons. She was kind; and in less than half an hour his pockets were crammed with gold. He wisely resolved to march off with the spoil, and with that laudable intention he asked the dealer to exchange his gold for notes. After receiving 4,500 francs in paper, there still remained three unlucky Napoleons. 'Let's see what I can do with these,' cried their possessor. He tried and lost them. That was provoking! Resolved to recover them, he changed one of his notes—then another; and in less than ten minutes he left the room without a franc in his purse. Reflecting on the difficulty of leaving the gaming table a winner, he never played again."

Cure for the Ague.—A correspondent assures us that horse-radish grated and steeped in new and unalcoholic cider, is a certain cure for the ague. He says it never fails in any case in which it is used.—As this disease is usually prevalent at this season of the year, we give publicity to the prescription as a matter of general information.—Phila. Sun.